

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, THURSDAY, JAN. 13, 1848.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 12, 1848.

The Senate was opened with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. GOODMAN, of the Baptist Church.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a report from the First Auditor setting forth the number of State Bonds and Coupons, burned on the 30th of December, 1847, and the Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; which were appropriately referred and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the committee on Enrollments, reported sundry bills correctly enrolled.

The following message from the Governor, was received, and the rule requiring it to lie over one day being suspended, the nominations were confirmed:

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I nominate for your advice and consent, O. M. DeCourcy to be Sheriff of Campbell county, in place of George Morin, resigned.

E. C. Phister to be Mayor of Maysville.

Joseph H. McBeath to be Police Judge of Somerset.

Thomas Bristow to be Sheriff of Clinton county, the County Court having failed to recommend said officer in the time prescribed by the Constitution.

WM. OWSLEY.

A message from the House, by the Secretary, informing the Senate of the passage of certain bills by that body.

Petitions.

Petitions were presented by Senators Hobbs, Bramlette, Thurman and Crenshaw, and appropriately referred.

Reports from Standing Committees.

Mr. WALKER, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill from the H. R., to establish the county of Taylor, by dividing Green county.

Mr. MARSHALL addressed the Senate in favor of the bill, and setting forth the statistics, &c., of the new county; the second and third readings being dispensed with, the bill was passed.

Also—against the petition of Robinson Brown, and wife, of Allen county, praying to import a negro girl into this State.

On motion of Mr. EVANS, the report was not concurred in, and the committee instructed to report a bill in accordance with the petition: whereupon, Mr. WALKER from the committee, reported a bill in accordance with instructions, and after discussion by Mr. Evans in support of the bill, and Mr. Patterson in opposition, the second and third readings were dispensed with, and the bill passed.

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH, from the committee on Internal Improvement, a bill to connect the Kentucky river navigation with the Louisville and Crab Orchard turnpike road and appropriating money for that purpose; read first and second times.

Reports of Select Committees.

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH, a bill to incorporate the Richmond Cemetery Company; second reading dispensed with, and appropriately referred.

The following resolution by Mr. JAMES, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of passing a law providing for the more speedy settlement with Sheriffs, where the estate of deceased persons have been ordered into their hands.

Leave was granted to introduce the following bills:

To Mr. DRAFFIN, a bill for the benefit of certain Common Schools in Mercer county; referred.

To Mr. WILLIAMS, a bill to amend the charter of the Lexington and Covington Turnpike Road Company; referred.

To Mr. HOBBS, a bill to amend the charter of the Shepherdsville and Louisville Turnpike Road Company; referred.

To Mr. HAWKINS, a bill to amend the charter of the Dry Run and Covington Turnpike Road Company; referred.

Also, a bill to charter the "Rough and Ready" Turnpike Road Company, in Boone county; referred.

Mr. JAMES offered a joint resolution, authorizing the Joint Committee on Banks to visit Louisville, if found necessary in prosecuting their examination, which under the rule lies over one day.

Orders of the Day.

Various bills from the House, had their first and second readings, and were appropriately referred.

Court of Impeachment.

On motion of Mr. CRENSHAW, the Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, for the trial of John A. Duff, and a committee appointed to inform the House that it was ready to proceed in the trial of said Duff. The motion to postpone the trial in order to enable the prosecution to bring witnesses in the case, who had failed to attend, was argued by the Managers Messrs. Towles, Speed and Moore, in favor of the proposition, and by the Counsel, Messrs. Harlan and Harris for the defence, in opposition. The motion for postponement prevailed; the trial set for the 11th day of February next—and attachments ordered to be issued for the absent witnesses. The Court then adjourned until the 11th day of February next.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1848.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. WATERMAN of the Methodist Church.

The Journal was read by the clerk.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the report of the Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville, and on motion of

Mr. GARNETT, 450 copies were ordered to be printed.

A message from the Senate, announcing the passage of certain bills, &c.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Combs, Moore, Eaker, Gaines, Wilson, Haggard, Ford, Moore and Boulware, which were appropriately referred.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the first Auditor, containing a list of the bonds burned, &c.

Also, the annual report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. J. N. STEVENS, of the committee on Propositions and Grievances—a bill for the benefit of James Hamilton and for other purposes; passed.

Mr. DUSH, of the committee on Privileges and Elections—a bill to establish an additional precinct in Wayne county; read, when

Mr. BUSH said that this bill had been committed to the committee with instructions to report a general bill, but the committee had not the means of inquiring into each county and they thought best to report this bill and allow gentlemen to amend by add-

ing such precincts as their respective counties required.

The second reading was dispensed with, when Mr. HUDSON moved to amend by adding two other election precincts in the same county; adopted.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER moved to make the bill the special order for Thursday week.

Mr. GARNETT moved to refer back to the committee, and

Mr. COMBS moved to amend the motion to refer back, by adding instructions to report a bill to establish election precincts in certain counties.

The motion to refer back with instructions, was carried.

Mr. A. YOUNG, of the committee on Religion, reported under the previous instructions of the House, a bill for the divorce of Eliza Turner; read and passed.

Also, against the petition of Rufus Rice; agreed to.

Also, against the petition of Sarah Jane Eaker by resolution.

Mr. JOHNSTON moved to amend the resolution by making it read "that the petition was reasonable;" upon which motion he remarked that this was a meritorious case. She had married a man who had continued to live with her until he had expended the fortune which she had brought him; and now after having spent her money, robbed her of thousands of dollars and reduced her to poverty and want, he has forsaken her, leaving her alone to support two small children without any means of support except the rewards of her own personal industry. And now, after having been reduced from affluence and ease to abject poverty and want, and that too by the treachery of a husband, yet gentlemen here insist upon further wounding her already too much wounded pride, and close the sad tale of her many misfortunes by compelling her to go into a court and beg her relief as a pauper? Have we got to be bound down to a resolution that will prevent our giving relief to meritorious cases? Shall we in this case, when the husband has been gone from her for four years, leaving her in such a situation, to which she has been reduced by his villany, shall we, I say, in such a case, refuse to give relief and to act as justice demands; when we would not refuse our aid in a case where the husband had abandoned his wife for only a few months? This seems to be the effect of the resolution which we have adopted; but I hope no man will refuse his aid in this case which is truly meritorious.

Mr. COMBS said, that one reason why he was in favor of a Convention to revise the Constitution of this State, was, that we might be able to rid ourselves of this special legislation for divorces and make such a provision as would protect the property of children, which was now taken from them by a long course of judicial procedure. He was too, in favor of adhering to the resolution which the House had adopted and thus avoid at present as much of this special legislation as possible.

Mr. JOHNSTON said, in as much as we have extended favors to hundreds of the people already by this system of legislation, he did not wish now to stop, in anticipation of the new Constitution. He was opposed to special legislation, but since we have done it so long we should not now stop upon a case so meritorious as this.

The question being upon the amendment, it was lost 34 to 56, and the report then agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSTON had leave to withdraw this petition, and also that of Mr. Rice.

Mr. A. YOUNG, a bill for the divorce of Susanna Peters and to change her name; read, when

Mr. S. YOUNG made a full and concise statement of the facts in the case, and the bill passed.

Mr. A. YOUNG—a bill for the divorce of Marcus R. Hardin; read. The case was discussed by Messrs. Miller, Eaker, S. Young and Williams; and then the bill passed.

Mr. A. YOUNG—a bill to divorce Nelson D. Bennett; read and passed.

Mr. A. YOUNG—a bill for the divorce of Achille Deubourg, because so unlucky

As to discover sufficient faults in her to destroy his peace; And cause all conjugal affection between them to cease, He is therefore restored to all rights and privileges of an unmarried man.

With permission hereafter to marry again if he can; But never again through the whole course of human life, He heard complaining that he had another bad wife.

Mr. T. D. BROWN moved to recommit with special instructions to bring in a prose bill.

Mr. COMBS thought, since the chairman was a natural poet and perhaps not able to make a report in any other way, that it would be ungenerous to inflict upon him the unnatural duty of bringing in a prose bill; but since the members could not comprehend the poetry he would vote for re-commitment.

Mr. T. D. BROWN, of the committee of Ways and Means—a bill to repeal the law taxing spectacles, golf watches, carriages &c.; read, when

Mr. T. D. BROWN said that he had reported the bill in obedience to the direction of the committee; but he was not in favor of the bill as it was reported, and he moved to amend by striking out all the articles except spectacles.

Mr. HARRIS was opposed to the amendment offered, for the reason that the specific tax now levied upon gold watches &c., gave to the State a revenue of \$13,000. He was opposed to the old law because the same property was taxed twice—once, in the gross amount of a man's property, and again in the specific tax. It is not a tax upon the rich, for those persons who paid tax upon watches were not of that class, but they were young men and frequently in ordinary circumstances. When the law was passed Kentucky was in a desperate situation in regard to her resources. He hoped the amendment would not be adopted.

Mr. TOWLES moved to recommit the bill with the amendment, and have it printed, but withdrew to allow

Mr. COMBS to offer the instructions that in lieu thereof, a tax be specifically levied upon Bowie Knives, Pistols, Sword Canes, Dirks, &c.

Mr. HUGHES hoped the gentleman from Fayette, (Mr. Combs) would confine the tax to the articles worn or carried, so as to exempt the manufacturers, who otherwise would be subjected to an enormous tax.

Mr. T. D. BROWN was opposed to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Fayette, (Mr. Combs) because he thought it unconstitutional; he believed that the constitution recognized the right of all persons to bear arms, and the effect of the amendment would be to prevent it in a degree at least. Its further effect would be to arm the desperadoes, and not the quiet and peaceable citizens. He thought it would be bad in its workings as well as unconstitutional in its inception. He also objected to the amendment as out of order.

Mr. HARDY discussed the question of order in his usual clear and forcible manner, when the hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the House proceeded to the

Orders of the Day.

A bill to exempt additional property from distress and execution.

After the bill had received some slight verbal amendments,

Mr. EAKER moved to amend by striking out the word "distress" and inserting "fee bill."

Mr. T. D. BROWN could not consent to such an amendment, as it was one of the important features of the bill to relieve the poor man from that ancient and oppressive process.

Mr. EAKER thought by exempting additional

property from distress, it would place obstacles in the way of the poor man, and make it difficult and almost impossible for a poor man to rent a house or a farm.

The bill was discussed further by Messrs. Taliaferro, Wintersmith, Combs and Dohoney, when it was passed—yeas 60—nays 30.

An act to facilitate the construction of Electric Telegraph lines.

Mr. COMBS advocated the bill, with his usual spirit, energy and eloquence, upon the ground that it would afford peculiar and important advantages to old bachelors, young widowers, &c., and he felt much interested in a speedy completion of a line to Paris.

Mr. GARNETT moved to refer to committee on Internal Improvement, and that it be printed; carried.

Senate Bill to equalize the compensation for the collection of revenue tax; read and referred.

S. B. to authorize the County Court of Barren county to purchase a lot on which to erect a jail, &c.; read and passed.

S. B. for the benefit of Patrick Hickman; read and referred.

S. B. for the benefit of W. P. Long; read.

S. B. to authorize certain County Courts to appoint Commissioners of Tax, at their December terms, &c.; read and referred.

The House adjourned.

Mr. BELL had leave to bring in a bill for the relief of the 49th Regiment Kentucky Militia, in Ohio county; referred—(which was omitted in yesterday's proceedings.)

UNITED STATES SENATE.

JANUARY 4, 1848.

Mr. CALHOUN's resolutions being under consideration—Mr. C. remarked that he occupied precisely the same position he did last winter. The views he then took, he now held. He had opposed the war, not only because it was unnecessary, might easily have been avoided, and the allegations made in its favor were not founded in truth; but from high considerations of reason and policy. But after its declaration, he felt bound to acquiesce, and use all his influence to limit the evil growing out of it.

With this view he proposed the policy of a defensive line. Party considerations had nothing to do with him. When he might have occasion to dissent from the policy of the President, he should do it with becoming decorum. When he urged the defensive line policy, we had in our possession all the territory of Mexico necessary for purposes of indemnity—territory unoccupied. That policy was the only certain mode of terminating the war successfully. It must have saved both men and money. Any other course would expose us to incalculable evils. The President took a different view. Congress sustained him. The war has been waged vigorously—our arms everywhere triumphant—the Mexican armies annihilated—the city of Mexico itself in our possession. But what have we gained? Have we conquered peace? Has a treaty been obtained? Indemnity secured? No, no. Every object is further off than ever.

The reason is clear. The plan of the campaign was erroneous—the object mistaken—indemnity sought in a wrong way. It was in our power to take it—we aimed at it by treaty, and failed. Our sole gain was military glory, achieved at an expense of forty millions of dollars, and thousands of lives.

He went into a calculation to show that a defensive line could easily be maintained, and at comparatively small cost.

Another campaign was to be provided for—what now shall be done? The President recommends the vigorous prosecution of the war, not for conquest, but for peace. He could not approve or support such policy. The cost of another campaign would be still greater—it would reach sixty millions of dollars. The army would be raised to seventy thousand men. Last year an unfortunate famine in the Old World furnished a rich market for our products, and the returns in specie were large. Now there is a panic in the money market. Specie is going abroad, and specie is sent to Mexico. The Treasury is draining at both ends. Men may be raised; money cannot be had so easily.

But suppose the war successful—and he had no fears for our arms—the more successfully it was prosecuted, the more certainly would the objects avowed by the Government, be defeated, and the objects disavowed, be forced upon us.

On this point, he dwelt with much force, showing that the inevitable tendency of the policy recommended in the Message, was, to the extinction of the nationality of Mexico.

He spoke at large upon the policy of subjugating Mexico, and annexing her States as provinces or as States. Annexation could never be voluntary—and who could desire it? Ours was the Government of the White man. No other than the Caucasian race can sustain a free, republican Government. The Spanish South American Republics had failed, because they had abolished the relation which placed the inferior race in subjection to the superior. One million of the Mexicans was from the old Castilian stock. One or two millions more were of the white race. The rest were Indians and Half Breeds. He protested again and again against the incorporation of such a people with us.

The consequences of the policy of conquest were clearly and forcibly traced. He showed how the States would be merged in the Union, and the Legislative in the Executive power.

He then appealed to the Democratic Senators. This war was causing a total reverse of Democratic policy in all our internal concerns. He showed how they were becoming the promoters of a Paper Currency, Public Debt, Executive Patronage, Protection, &c.

After the close of his speech, the Senate transacted other important business, and adjourned.

LIICKING RIVER.—We are gratified to perceive that a movement has been made in the Legislature to do something for the improvement of Licking River, and we hope that the matter will not end in mere words; but something in reality will be done. No appropriation could, in our opinion, be made by our Legislature, that would benefit a greater number of our citizens, than an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of Licking river. We shall notice the subject again.—*Lex. Atlas.*

Great interest has been excited in England by the publication of the substance of a letter from the Duke of WELLINGTON concerning the national defenses of England. The following is given as the gist of the letter:

"His theme is the condition of this country as regards invasion, and his statements may make the stoutest hearts tremble. He enters into every detail; he names, from personal observation, the most likely places for debarkation; he proves the ease with which it might be effected; he displays the nullity of our means of defence. We have no militia, very few and very distant regulars—from 9,000 to 10,000 alone available at home—little artillery—no arms in store. He says, with infinite pathos, 'I have now lived seventy-seven years, and lived in honor; God grant I may not live to see the consequences of refusing the plans of defence which I have in vain submitted to three Ministers!'

"He afterwards proceeds to demand means the most moderate, and with them he undertakes to secure us. His terms are 150,000 militia, and some 10,000 or 12,000 additional soldiers of the line."

GENERAL DIRECTORY, Of both Houses of the General Assembly of Ky.

SESSION 1848.

SENATE.

| NAMES. | BOARDING HOUSE. |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Hon. Archibald Dixon. | Weisiger House, No. 17. |
| Wilson P. Boyd. | Weisiger House, No. 64. |
| William Bradley. | Mrs. Taylor's. |
| Ambrose S. Bramlette. | B. F. Johnson's. |
| James Brien. | Mr. Blanton's. |
| H. Mills Crenshaw. | A. G. Hodges'. |
| John Harkin. | Mr. Hardie's. |
| Samuel S. English. | B. Luckett's. |
| William F. Evans. | Mr. Hardie's. |
| Fountain T. Fox. | Mansion House, No. 15. |
| Ben. Edwards Grey. | Weisiger House, No. 43. |
| Charles Hamilton. | A. G. Hodges'. |
| Parker C. Hardin. | G. W. Gwin's. |
| James R. Hawkins. | Weisiger House, No. 34. |
| Stillwell Hewitt. | Broadway House, No. 4. |
| John L. Helm. | Jas. Davidson's. |
| James S. Henderson. | Mansion House, No. 21. |
| Edward D. Hobbs. | A. G. Hodges'. |
| John G. Holloway. | Weisiger House, No. 49. |
| Thomas James. | Weisiger House, No. 12. |
| William M. Marshall. | Mr. Meriwether's. |
| John F. McMillan. | Mansion House, No. 43. |
| William C. McNary. | A. G. Hodges'. |
| Robert A. Patterson. | Weisiger House, No. 54. |
| James M. Rice. | Mr. Blanton's. |
| John W. Russell. | Mansion House, No. 12. |
| G. Clayton Slaughter. | Mansion House, No. 45. |
| John Speed Smith. | Mansion House, No. 45. |
| Samuel F. Swope. | Mrs. Boyer's. |
| Samuel M. Taylor. | A. G. Hodges'. |
| John J. Thomas. | Mr. Blanton's. |
| David Thornton. | Weisiger House, No. 5. |
| George C. Thurman. | Mansion House, No. 33. |
| Robert S. Todd. | Weisiger House, No. 62. |
| James V. Walker. | A. G. Hodges'. |
| William K. Wall. | Weisiger House, No. 63. |
| Alexander White. | Mansion House, No. 19. |
| George W. Williams. | Mrs. Mills'. |
| Thomas L. Young. | Broadway House. |

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Mr. SPEAKER (J. F. Buckner). | Weisiger House, No. 43. |
| Ignatius Allen. | Mr. Conery's. |
| Benjamin C. Allen. | B. Luckett's. |
| Archibald A. Askins. | B. Luckett's. |
| Hartwell A. Bailey. | Weisiger House, No. 26. |
| David Ballingall. | Mansion House, No. 2. |
| John S. Barlow. | Dr. Meriwether's. |
| Alexander L. Beard. | Dr. Wilson's. |
| Robert T. Bell. | Mrs. Taylor's. |
| William Beeley. | Mr. Blanton's. |
| Lewis A. Berry. | Weisiger House, No. 5. |
| James Biberbach. | Mansion House, No. 47. |
| James F. Blanton. | Mr. Blanton's. |
| Reese Bourland. | Dr. Wingate's. |
| Madison Bowdware. | Jas. Davidson's. |
| Daniel M. Bowen. | B. Luckett's. |
| Robert C. Bowling. | Dr. Wingate's. |
| Robert S. Boyd. | Mr. Blanton's. |
| Ell Bozarth. | Broadway House. |
| John Brown. | Dr. Meriwether's. |
| Thomas D. Brown. | Mansion House, No. 11. |
| D. Rice Bullock. | Weisiger House, No. 65. |
| James H. G. Bush. | A. G. Hodges'. |
| Robert M. Carlisle. | Mr. Blanton's. |
| John A. Cavan. | Weisiger House, No. 35. |
| Lyman F. Chilton. | Dr. Wingate's. |
| Joseph C. Christopher. | Mansion House, No. 24. |
| Elisha L. Cockrell. | Jas. Davidson's. |
| Henry R. D. Coleman. | Mrs. Taylor's. |
| Richard Collins. | Mansion House, No. 46. |
| Leslie Combs. | Weisiger House, No. 17. |
| William Comer. | Jas. Davidson's. |
| James Cinton. | Mansion House, No. 1. |
| Chapman Dohoney. | Dr. Meriwether's. |
| Joseph Dougherty. | Mansion House, No. 47. |
| William H. Duncan. | Mr. Blanton's. |
| John Eaker. | Mr. Blanton's. |
| John M. Elliott. | Mansion House, No. 8. |
| John Field. | Mr. Blanton's. |
| Richard H. Field. | Mansion House, No. 14. |
| John B. Floyd. | B. Luckett's. |
| Richard S. Ford. | Mrs. Taylor's. |
| Keeling G. Gaines. | B. Luckett's. |
| Obediah Garnett. | Mansion House, No. 54. |
| William H. Grainger. | Dr. Meriwether's. |
| George Grubb. | B. Luckett's. |
| Thomas S. Grundy. | Mansion House, No. 33. |
| David R. Haggard. | Mrs. Taylor's. |
| Archibald W. Hamilton. | Weisiger House, No. 56. |
| Richard H. Hanson. | Mansion House, No. 17. |
| James G. Hardy. | Mr. Allen's. |
| Robert Harrell. | A. G. Hodges'. |
| Sylvester Harris. | Mansion House, No. 14. |
| Samuel Hatfield. | Mrs. Taylor's. |
| Newton Heatley. | Mrs. Taylor's. |
| Hiram Hogg. | Broadway House. |
| Timothy Holmes. | A. G. Hodges'. |
| Marshall N. Hudson. | Mansion House, No. 31. |
| Willis G. Hughes. | Mansion House, No. 16. |
| Peter Ireland. | Mansion House, No. 47. |
| Alfred Johnston. | Mr. Blanton's. |
| Jesse S. Judd. | Mansion House, No. 12. |
| B. H. Kerriek. | A. G. Hodges'. |
| Nathaniel L. Lightfoot. | Mr. Blanton's. |
| George H. McKinney. | Jas. Davidson's. |
| James A. McReynolds. | Dr. Wingate's. |
| Isaac P. Miller. | Weisiger House, No. 44. |
| William R. Moore. | Mansion House, No. 1. |
| Hugh Newell. | Broadway House. |
| William R. Pearce. | Weisiger House, No. 28. |
| John T. Pratt. | Weisiger House, No. 18. |
| Douglas L. Price. | Weisiger House, No. 66. |
| John T. Quarles. | Mansion House, No. 1. |
| Cornelius Reilly. | Mansion House, No. 32. |
| Joseph Shawhan. | Mansion House, No. 10. |
| William T. Short. | Weisiger House, No. 40. |
| Horace Smith. | Mansion House, No. 4. |
| William Soery. | B. Luckett's. |
| James Speed. | Weisiger House, No. 41. |
| James N. Stephens. | Weisiger House, No. 42. |
| Jesse Stevens. | B. Luckett's. |
| Charles Talbott. | Weisiger House, No. 60. |
| John N. Taliaferro. | Mansion House, No. 11. |
| Landan A. Thomas. | At home. |
| Thomas Towles, Jr. | Mansion House, No. 12. |
| Cyrus Turner. | Weisiger House, No. 29. |
| Finley W. Wall. | Weisiger House, No. 37. |
| John B. Warren. | Mansion House, No. 47. |
| Daniel P. White. | Mansion House, No. 40. |
| Minor White. | Mansion House, No. 1. |
| Marion Williams. | Mansion House, No. 47. |
| Jeremiah C. Wilkins. | Dr. Wingate's. |
| Charles F. Wilson. | B. Luckett's. |
| Charles G. Wintersmith. | Mansion House, No. 49. |
| Henry C. Wood. | Weisiger House, No. 19. |
| Franklin L. Wolford. | Mansion House, No. 1. |
| Samuel Wooley. | Broadway House. |
| Nestou F. Wright. | Mrs. Taylor's. |
| Asa Young. | A. G. Hodges'. |
| Stanley Young. | Weisiger House, No. 53. |
| T. J. Helm, Clerk. | Weisiger House, No. 6. |
| J. C. Herndon, Assist. Clerk. | At home. |
| Jos. Gray, Serg. at-Arms. | At home. |
| B. O. Brannan, Doorkeeper. | Broadway House. |

